

female, roll her like a ball upon the ground for a distance of several metres, and continue this conduct, without rest or relaxation, for two days, until the poor female, who had not been able to recover her equilibrium for a moment, had at last evacuated all her ova.

Being then obliged to suspend my observations, I returned a fortnight afterwards, and, carefully examining the surface and the edges of the basin, I had the satisfaction of discovering several little embryos, which swam with considerable difficulty, and which a more careful examination enabled me to recognize as the young fry of the telescope-fish.

They had the same double caudal fin, and the same sinuosity of the upper part of the back; but the eyes were not yet very prominent.

Having brought them to Paris and observed them carefully, they furnished me with the following results. At its earliest age the telescope-fish has the elongated form of most of our young fishes; the transparency of the body allows us to distinguish plainly the air-bladder, lodged in the upper part of the body, and the intestine, forming a right angle, of which the apex is opposite to the bladder. So long as the embryo lives at the expense of the umbilical vesicle, it swims easily and in a horizontal position; but subsequently the absorption of exterior aliment has for its result an abnormal and irregular development, which, in nearly half the specimens, causes a deviation from the normal position, and the animal holds itself vertically, sometimes with the head upwards, but most frequently with it downwards. The faulty position of the air-bladder and the too slight development of the fins neutralize the influence of these directive agents; the want of equilibrium persists, the young animal can no longer seek its nourishment, and it dies in two or three days. I have scarcely been able to make them live for ten or twelve days by mixing triturated animal matter with the water of my aquaria. I have, however, no doubt that the rearing of the young fry which remain will furnish me with some new facts.—*Comptes Rendus*, November 4, 1872, tome lxxv. p. 1127.

#### *Additional Observations on Codiophyllum.*

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

More than one botanist has asked me for a specimen of *Codiophyllum* (described in the 'Annals,' for August 1872), which they wanted to examine microscopically and to unravel the fibre. The very expression shows that I have not sufficiently explained the structure of this very curious plant; but I believed that Mr. Ford's excellent figure would exhibit it better than I could explain it in words. The frond of this curious Alga is not formed of continuous fibres interlaced together, but of a number of oblong rings of a cylindrical tube, each gradually formed and all connected and anastomosed together, so as to form an expanded frond: each ring is separately formed; and when complete it sends from a part of its surface a tube of the same form, size, and structure, which gradually lengthens, after a time curves back, and unites itself to the ring from which it sprung, thus forming another ring, and in time emitting a new ring from its surface in the same manner.

Mr. Ford has attempted to show this development in his figure.